

APHODIINI; he dealt with Landin's (1956) discovery at some length but did not follow the latter's recommendation to maintain the usage of *Aphodius rufus* and adopted *scybalarius* (para. 4 of the application).

Article 80a of the Code states that existing usage (i.e. *Aphodius rufus* (Moll)) is to be maintained when a case is under consideration by the Commission. Stebnicka's (1984) application has never been resolved but in the meantime some authors have unfortunately, and in the face of nomenclatural stability, used *Aphodius scybalarius* in the sense of *Aphodius rufus*. This usage should not now be legalized by accepting it as established. Furthermore, *Aphodius scybalarius* in the sense of *Aphodius rufus* Moll is not the only sense in which this name has been used, as I have shown above.

In summary, I reiterate that approval of our application will result in an unambiguous and stable nomenclature for these scarabid species.

Additional reference

Costessèque, R. 1993. Coprophages d'une vallée du Piémont pyrénéen: le Pays d'Olmes (Coleoptera Scarabaeoidea Laparosticti). *Entomologiste*, **49**: 121–125.

Comment on the proposed conservation of usage of 15 mammal specific names based on wild species which are antedated by or contemporary with those based on domestic animals

(Case 3010; see BZN **53**: 28–37)

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I write as a member of the Executive Committee of the International Council for Archaeozoology. I have been delegated to pass on the following official declaration.

At a meeting on 9 September 1995 held at Basel, Switzerland, the International Committee of the ICAZ voted to strongly support the application of Juliet Clutton-Brock, Anthea Gentry and Colin Groves (see para. 9 of the application). Names based by Linnaeus (1758, 1766) and some other authors on domestic animals should emphatically not be used for wild animals.